

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4687.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS

Full Evening Dress Suits.

Full Dress Shirts and Ties.
The Machurde Dress Shirt (patent bosom)
Silk and Satin Shirt Protectors.
Appropriate Jewelry for Full Dress.

Also a Complete Line of Full Dress Suits to Let.

HENRY PEYSER & SON'S.

HAVE
over costumes
that have
been rarely
excelled on
the stage.

MUSIC HALL.
F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
Monday, Feb. 5th.
MATINEE DAILY, EXCEPT MONDAY.
CORSE PAYTON'S
Big stock Company
Recognized to be the Best.
Repertoire For The Week.
Monday Night....."The Parisian Princess"
Tuesday Matinee....."Drifted Apart"
Tuesday Night....."My Kentucky Home"
Wednesday Matinee....."The Parisian Princess"
Wednesday Night....."Life in Louisiana"
Thursday Matinee....."East Lynne"
Thursday Night....."The Galley Slave"
Friday Matinee....."My Kentucky Home"
Friday Night....."A Member of Congress"
Saturday Matinee....."Life in Louisiana"
Saturday Night....."A Gigantic Liar"

ADMIRE
The scenery
environments
which come to
demonstrate
the advance-
ment of stage-
craft.

Lumbermen's Outfits -

AXES, WEDGES, SLEDGES AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

Icemen's Supplies -

ICE PICKS, ICE SAWS, ICE PLOWS, ICE TONGS,
ALL SIZES.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.'S

2 MARKET SQUARE.

FUR ROBES

OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY

JOHN S. TILTON'S

Congress Street.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

KEARSARGE GIFT

Committee Will Depart From
Silver Service Custom.

Meeting Held At The Derryfield
Club, Manchester.

Secretary Long Intimates Whole North
Atlantic Fleet May Come Here.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6.—The committee appointed some time ago by Governor Rollins to decide upon a gift by the people of New Hampshire to the battleship Kearsarge met at the Derryfield club tonight. The members were first entertained at dinner by one of their number, Hon. Charles T. Means. The nature of the gift was not definitely decided upon, but the chairman, Representative William P. Chadwick of Exeter, stated that it is the intention of the committee to make a departure from the silver service custom. It is likely that an appropriate tablet may be chosen. A gift will also be made to the battleship Alabama, now in process of construction. Secretary Long has given the committee leave to expect that the two battleships will be in New Hampshire waters some time next summer and has intimated that perhaps the whole North Atlantic squadron will come to Portsmouth at 'the same time.

STATE NEWS.

The Rev. Daniel McIntyre, pastor of the Darrington Congregational church, and Miss Mary Louise Holland of Barrington were united in marriage at Dover last Friday.

Whom the republicans of Concord will unite upon for a candidate for mayor at the next election is not as yet determined, nor has the subject been greatly discussed, the only possibility thus far seriously considered being William D. Chandler, the senator's son, publisher and owner in part of the Statesman and Monitor newspapers. Mr. Chandler is endowed with the characteristic enthusiasm and enterprise to make an earnest candidate, and his friends say, if elected, a progressive mayor.

Another change has taken place in the management of the Exeter Gazette, the third within a year. The new editor is John S. O'Brien who was formerly connected with the paper. Charles F. Adams, the retiring publisher, will now give his entire attention to his Hampton Union.

Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth has been reelected a director and president of the Laconia car works.

Bank Commissioner John Hatch of Greenland, Alpheus W. Baker of Lebanon and George W. Cummings of Franconia have begun their annual examination of Manchester's financial institutions. They will be at work there for three or four days. A start was made at the Amoskeag bank.

Jessie Harcourt's company is playing in Nashua this week with Maud Hazel, a sister of the late star, in the leading roles. Miss Harcourt's name will be retained.

A gentleman who might be considered good authority for a guess says that Manchester contains 16,000 or 18,000 people of French Canadian extraction, and between 12,000 and 11,000 people of Irish birth or descent. The census of 1900 will show Manchester to be a cosmopolitan community.

Before he left Grasmere hurriedly on Sunday Joseph G. Beauchamp wrote a loving letter to Mrs. Beauchamp in Manchester. In it he failed to refer to any plan of departure from the institution. It is recalled that when he abruptly left the county jail last year he also wrote a letter to his good wife. In that epistle, however, he told all about his plans for breaking.

Herbert Montlon of Dover, while at work on the Herne farmhouse on Stark avenue, which is undergoing repairs, was struck on the head by a falling stick of timber and was rendered unconscious. He received an ugly scalp

wound, beside having an ear badly torn. He will recover.
The first response to Gov. Rollins' appeal in behalf of the Canterbury Shakers was received from Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian science belief, who sent \$100 to Gen. H. H. Dudley of Concord with the request that he forward the sum to the Shakers, with her sympathy.

TEA TABLE TALK.

One of our soldiers in the Philippines wrote to a friend in this city the other day, asking that a baseball mit be sent out at once. "We have some hot old games here," ran the letter. "That's about all we have to do now. Ours is a garrison duty, and we stand no chance of getting into a scrap unless the Tagalogs make a rush on the place and that's something they are too cowardly to do. Send along that mit. I'm catcher for my team, and the glove I've been using is about gone out of business."

The members of the Warner club certainly endorsed Rev. Mr. Gil's Senior guild in a practical manner, Tuesday night, and he will undoubtedly be greatly gratified at their action. Not often does a new project capture the aid of a half hundred young men in a body, before it is a month old.

The John Langdon club is fortunate in having secured Governor Rollins to address it in April. The chief executive of our state is really a fine speaker and besides having command of excellent English, never fails to put forth ideas of worth and originality. Governor Rollins should, and undoubtedly will, be greeted by a large audience when he comes here on that occasion.

Of course that item about the proposed new barracks at Fort McClary caused a spiteful contradiction from those who always eagerly try to throw ice cold water upon anything that will be of business worth to Portsmouth. It is strange that they have not sent out a yap against the projected visit to this port, next June, of the Kearsarge and the consequent great celebration. Perhaps they realize that a squeal in opposition to the event would only be pitiful and carry no weight.

Since the Portsmouth machine shop is silent and deserted, and the city is deriving no benefit from a plant that ought to be humming with life, we must derive what satisfaction is possible from the success of our neighboring towns along that line of trade. So it is interesting to read the following from a Boston paper of recent date:

"It is something out of the ordinary that the Exeter machine works should be commissioned to build a tool for such a manufacturing centre as Johnston, Pa., but they have just built and will soon ship, a novel and powerful machine for the Cambria Steel company of that city. It is a tapping machine and upright drill, weighing 10 tons, and 16 feet in height, and devised for the largest work. In it are embodied the patent of two Newfields men, the Messrs. Wiggin and Ryder. The taps will run in, cut their threads and then contract and automatically release themselves. In 1885 the machine works built a similar, but smaller, tool for a Pittsburg concern, and its efficiency led to the present order. The works have recently made shipments to London, and to Milan, Italy."

Messrs. Wiggin and Rider, if I mistake not, have a number of friends in this city. In '98 and '99, several Exeter sectional heating boilers were ordered by English parties and most favorable reports have been received from them. Exeter is to be congratulated because this branch of her industry is so prosperous.

THE OLDEST YET.

Another batch of old newspapers was brought to the Journal office today. They are owned by William H. Owen of Saco, and are the oldest of the many that have been heard from since the Journal first mentioned that Ulster County Gazette of 1800 for which a Maine man is said to have received \$100. Mr. Owen's papers are copies of the "New Hampshire Gazette" and "New Hampshire Chronicle," published in Portsmouth. He has issues of various dates during the years 1762, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1775 and 1782. He also has a "Massachusetts Gazette" of 1787 and a "Republican Gazette" of 1802.—Bladeford Journal.

ANOTHER OAT RACE.

Local horsemen have arranged for another race to be held next Friday afternoon at one o'clock on the North mill pond. The course will be the same as last Saturday's race. Prizes will be offered for the first four winners.

NEWSY GLEANINGS FROM OUR SUBURBAN TOWNS.

KITTERY, Me., Feb. 7.
Regular meeting, this evening, of Whipple Lodge, I. O. G. T., at Bartlett hall.

Kittery Point is said to have a "Jack the Hopper," and the young ladies there are in terror over his appearance. He has chased and badly frightened several girls there recently. It is said that some of the young men there are on the lookout for the fellow and he will receive a severe thrashing, if caught.

Kittery is much interested in the proposed celebration in honor of the establishment of the Portsmouth navy yard. A number of Kittery members of the Pythian "Sisterhood" are attending the school of instruction in Portsmouth today.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, Feb. 7.
Dr. F. W. Pike has deemed it necessary to quarantine the residence of Joseph Haines, as his daughter, Mrs. Ella Drake is ill with scarlet fever. It is sincerely hoped by Mrs. Drake's friends that she will rapidly recover from her serious illness and that the dread disease will not appear in any other family.

The letters advertised as proclaimed at the Greenland post office during the month of January are addressed to Lovina F. Pickering and Mrs. H. F. Rand.

The selectmen will be in session to receive all bills against the town on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 15, between the hours of 2 and 5.

Mr. Frank Pickering lost a pocketbook containing quite a sum of money between the Concord depot and the post-office, last evening.

Mrs. Albea Francis, who has been visiting relatives in for the past week in Newfields, returned home last evening. George C. Wiggin passed yesterday in Boston.

If you are looking for a few hours amusement this evening, drop in to the Grange entertainment in the town hall.

HAMPTON.

HAMPTON, Feb. 6.
Many accidents are reported, on account of the icy traveling and a limping gait is quite the style.

The concert of the Exeter Choral union last evening was quite well attended. Hampton young ladies assisted in the production.

Harry Brown, son of Hon. Warren Brown, has taken the contract to do the grading for the new overhead bridge at the Hampton depot crossing and has about 17,000 yards to grade. On Monday Mr. Brown purchased the Warren Lane residence near the depot and has sold it to the railroad company. It will be moved above the bridge.

The Hood company ice house will soon be filled. It has a capacity of 12,000 tons, but this amount was not sufficient for the uses of the company last season. More will be stored outside this winter.

The Herald is fast becoming the favorite daily paper in this section.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL SIGNAL.

Beginning with Monday morning, Feb. 12th, the no-school storm signal will be rung as follows:

7:15 A. M., cancels the forenoon session for all schools.
8:15 A. M., cancels the forenoon session for the four lowest grades and the kindergartens.
12:45 P. M., cancels the afternoon session for all grades.
1:15 P. M., cancels the afternoon session for the four lower grades.
The 11:30 signal is abolished.

H. C. MORRISON,
Superintendent.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Jan., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after months induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Globe Grocery Co.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, at your druggists.

FAMOUS GLASS SHOW.

Benefit Court Rockingham, Peirce Hall, One Week, Commencing Feb. 19, 1900.

Turner's Public Spirit of Ayer, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 7th, 1899, says:

A famous company opened at Page's hall on Monday evening to the capacity of the hall. The programme opened with the concert orchestra in classic and popular selections followed by a laughable comedy by Will E. and Goldie Deryllis, who kept the audience in a roar of laughter. The rapid crayon sketches of Will J. Walsh was the next feature and was loudly applauded; Miss Deryllis then introduced popular songs with stereoscopic illustrations which pleased; F. R. Truett's cornet solos deserve special mention; then Mr. Dawyllis' comical songs and sayings proved to be a prominent feature; Fred L. and Helen M. Bendon closed the stage programme with high-class music, introducing solos on the Swiss bells, musical glasses, violin, piano, xylophone, harp, etc.

The seats were then removed and the world's fair glass blowers, spinners and weavers entertained for one hour manufacturing everything imaginable from crystal and showing some wonderful experiments. The world's fair glass engraver and cutter, H. W. Conover, also makes a wonderful display of his art, and shows how glassware is cut and decorated. At the close of the glass exhibitions the concert orchestra and prompter furnished up to date music for the social dancing festival, which was indulged in by a large party.

This entertainment from its absolute novelty should be liberally patronized by large audiences on its appearance in this city on the week commencing Feb. 19th, at Peirce hall, for the benefit of Court Rockingham, A. O. F.

MY KENTUCKY HOME.

The Corse Payton company put on a rattling good performance at Music hall on Tuesday evening and the efforts of those in the cast were rewarded by a very large attendance. As on the opening night, the costuming was one of the principal bids for favor. Special scenery was used and the staging was well-nigh irreproachable.

The piece was My Kentucky Home, and every opportunity in it for clever acting was fully taken advantage of. Entertaining specialties formed a prominent feature. The illustrated songs pleased greatly.

The Payton company is breaking all records of business for a week's engagement at the local playhouse. The matinee attraction today will be a repetition of The Parisian Princess. This evening the bill will be Life in Louisiana. For Tuesday's matinee the company presented Drifted Apart, which made a good impression upon an audience that well filled Music hall.

THE LOBSTER QUESTION.

A well-known lobster fisherman, who has spent forty seven years at catching lobsters, received the highest price on Tuesday for his catch that he ever received, twenty cents each. When asked by our reporter what he thought of the proposed United States lobster hatchery at the pool, he said that it met with his approval, but he would suggest that the government buy all of the seed or female lobsters, paying a market price for the same. By so doing the eggs would be hatched at the hatchery, afterwards turning the females loose. As far as the small lobsters are concerned he believes in removing the law against the sale of them, as very few are thrown away but are disposed of in the market.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

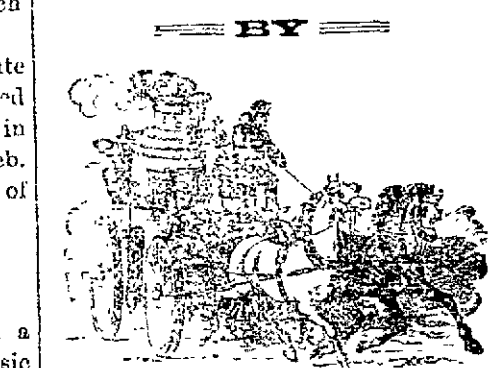
Impure Blood—"My complexion was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear."—Annie D. McCoy, Watsontown, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ailments, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIRE

Insurance That Will Insure.



R. J. Kirkpatrick,
Congress Block,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLEARANCE SALE.

\$2.00, \$2.25 and \$3.00	Boots for \$1.50
1.25 and 1.50	" " 1.00
1.00	" " .75
OXFORDS.	
1.25 and 1.50 for	1.00
1.00	" .75
Miss Heel, Button, 11 to 2.	
1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 for	1.00

M. W. PAUL,
Kittery, Me.

Gray & Prime

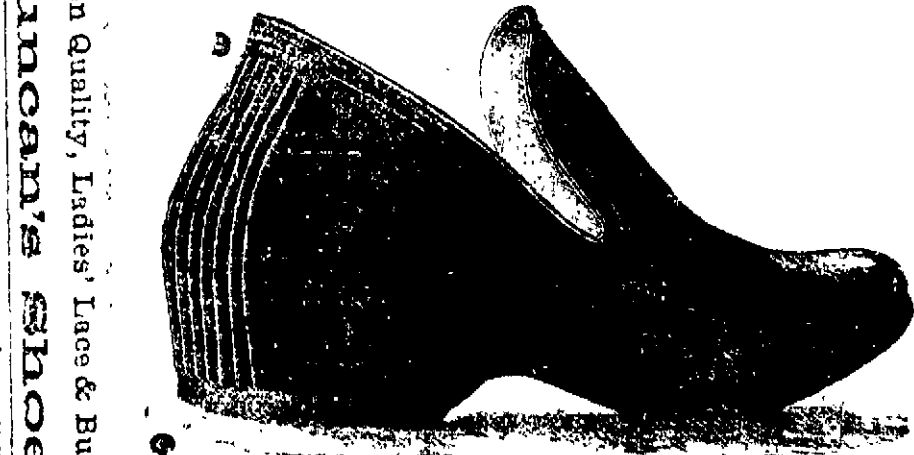
DELIVER
COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone. 2-4

THE WORLD'S BEST.



Baileys Ribbed-Back Rubber

FRANKLIN SHOE—Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction. The Franklin Shoes fit the feet, fit the eye and fit your purse.
Men's Sizes.....\$2.00 | Boys' Sizes.....\$1.50 | Youths' Sizes.....\$1.25
3 MARKET STREET.

OPERATIONS OF KOBBE.

His Troops Permanently Occupy Nine Towns.

SIX THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.

Enemy's Dead Seventy-Five—American Loss Was One Man Killed and Nine Wounded During the Campaign to Open Hemp Ports.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and permanently nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments and placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles and more than 5,000 armed with wooden spears, bows and arrows were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The rest were villagers with wooden spears.

The American loss was one man killed and nine wounded. The Americans captured 50,000 in gold and 40 mule load of brass cannon. At Calbagos and Samar the enemy evacuated the towns, the Americans scattering them to the mountains.

Lukban, the Tagalog general, set fire to Calbagos with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills overlooking the town for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out, the Americans endeavored to save the town. Thirty stout and 60 other houses, half the business portion of the place, were destroyed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading. The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukban was heading in hopes of escaping. Lukban, by taking the natives has accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takiolan, island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town, and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing non-combatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found entrenched and resisted. Lieutenant Johnston and 12 scouts of the Forty-third regiment drove out 150 insurgents and captured the town.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans, who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Luzon. The Visayans today appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against the Americans. The Americans are gladly accepted by the inhabitants, who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

Louisiana Republican Meet.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—The regular republican state convention organized by State National Committeeman Wimberly met here yesterday, and resolutions were adopted endorsing President McKinley. Charles N. Biles, vice president and collector of the Port of A. T. Winchell, the republican national committee from Louisiana. The convention was unique in the history of the state. A majority of the delegates were white men and there was a noticeable absence of that wrangling which has generally characterized Louisiana conventions. The following state ticket was nominated by a unanimous vote: For governor, Eugene S. Reeves; lieutenant governor, Ferdinand B. Ehrhardt; treasurer, Benjamin H. Bloomfield; auditor, Joseph W. Forsythe; attorney general, Judge Robert P. Hunter; superintendent of education, Dr. D. M. Lines.

Alleged Train Robber Caught.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Patrick Crow, suspected of being implicated in the daring Northwestern train robbery between Maple Park and De Kalb on the night of Oct. 13, has been arrested in Chicago and spirited away by the police. The place of his confinement is kept a secret by the police. Crow's arrest is the result of a chase extending over a period of three months and embracing a territory of 1,000 miles. Crow, the police say, has a notable record in criminal circles. Several years ago, it is said, he held up the keeper of a resort on Clark street and robbed her of \$12,000 worth of jewels. In trying to escape he shot two officers. Crow is about 40 years old and handsome in appearance.

Racing Stable at Mount Vernon.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6. Judge J. D. Yeomans, interstate commerce commissioner, and Frank Stout of Dubuque have purchased 120 acres of the Mount Vernon estate in Virginia which George Washington called "Riviera Farm" on the Potomac and will establish there a racing stable. The place has costly stables and improved. Some very notable horses will go in the first carload from George Yeomans' Iowa farm, among them George R. Peck, a son of Joe Patchen; Frank Yokum, Madeline, Annie and others.

Crisis in Chicago Labor Trouble.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Building Trades' council last night labor difficulties reached what is thought to be a crisis. The business agents of the Red Carriers and Building Laborers' union were ordered to call off the men at work on every building in Chicago where the new rules of the Building Contractors' council were posted. As nearly every firm of building contractors in Chicago is bound by the rules of the contractors' council this means that 6,000 men will be ordered to strike.

Fatal Collision Near Buffalo.

Buffalo, Feb. 6.—A collision between south bound passenger train No. 11 and north bound passenger train No. 14 on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway at Waukegan, 15 miles south of this city, about 10 o'clock, last evening resulted in the death of A. A. Parhurst, engineer, of Oil City and the serious injury of Fireman John Conley of Brockton.

Fatal Wreck at Carey, O.

Findlay, O., Feb. 6.—Word has been received that a freight and passenger train on the Horlick Valley railroad collided at Carey, resulting in the death of a fireman, engineer, express messenger and two others. No further particulars are obtainable.

Many Killed by Snowstorm.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 6.—There were 239 cases of snowstorm here Sunday, of which 134 cases were fatal. The thermometer registered 120 degrees in the shade here.

CANAL TO BE OURS.

Butler Treaty Abrogated—Bill Will Surely Pass.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Only action by the senate is now necessary to the undoing of the work done by Secretary of State Clayton 50 years ago, which stopped the United States from constructing and controlling a canal across the American isthmus.

Secretary of State John Hay, on behalf of the United States, and Ambassador Pannofote, on the part of Great Britain, have signed a convention abrogating those features of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which prevent the United States from obtaining and maintaining any exclusive control over an isthmian canal.

The new treaty was at once sent to the senate and was read in secret session. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved to make the treaty public, but it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations before taking that step.

By the convention Great Britain formally recognizes the right of the United States to "build, maintain, operate and control" the waterway.

The amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty removes what might have been a diplomatic obstacle to the government construction of the waterway.

Both senate and house committees have voted without a dissenting voice to report practically identical bills.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the senate committee, said he expected the bill to pass the senate this month. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the house committee, said he expected it to pass the house during this month.

A poll of both houses recently published shows that when it comes to a vote the bill will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities.

Opinion on Nicaragua Affair.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily News says: "Secretary Hay has won a great diplomatic triumph. He has prevented the formal abrogation of the treaty without giving anything in return. The American victory is remarkably complete. Our correspondent assures us that the return, open or secret, has been made by the United States government, nor is the United States bound even to construct the canal or to adopt any special motive. It would have been childish and ungracious to prevent the construction of the canal, but something might have been asked in return either for Canada or ourselves." The Times says: "We can see no serious objection on our part to the completion under exclusively American auspices of a work which may have as great an influence on the trade of the civilized world as the Suez canal."

The Macrum Mystery.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mr. Macrum has come and gone, and the reason for his leaving Pretoria when duty seemed to demand his presence at that capital remains as deep a mystery as ever and must so remain probably for another week. The ex-consul's appearance was awaited at the state department with interest. Just before noon Representative Taylor of whose congressional district Mr. Macrum is a resident, called at the department and spent some time in conference with Assistant Secretary Hill and was followed about half past 2 o'clock by Mr. Macrum, who came alone. Secretary Hay, who had had an exhausting day, had gone, so the ex-consul was obliged to pay his respects to Dr. Hill. His stay was short, about 20 minutes, perhaps, as he left Dr. Hill as much in the dark as he had been before as to Mr. Macrum's motive for leaving Pretoria. Nor did it develop whether or not Mr. Macrum was the bearer of any message from Kenger. He did not mention the subject to Dr. Hill.

Reading Railway Dividend.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—The executive committee of the Reading company yesterday agreed to recommend to the board of directors that a semiannual dividend of 12 1/2 per cent be declared on the first preferred stock of the company, payable March 8, after having provided for the payment of the general mortgage. This will be the first dividend declared by the Reading railway since its reorganization.

"In His Steps" on the Stage.

London, Feb. 6.—"The Better Life," a dramatization of the Rev. Charles Sheldon's novel "In His Steps," by Messrs. Arthur Shirley and Sutton Vane, was produced last evening at the Adelphi theatre. It was rather well received, but does not seem to have attracted the critics.

United States Fighting Force.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Root has today to congress an abstract of the fighting force of the United States, which shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized as 10,343,140 and an aggregate organized strength of 106,229.

Seasick Dead in Manila.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 6.—A cablegram has been received here from Manila announcing the death of Lieutenant Brainard S. Hildreth, Jr., son of the Third United States infantry, death resulting from acute dysentery. He was 29 years of age.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Clement Armand Pattison, Republican, has been re-elected president of the French senate.

Rev. Booker T. Fox, one of the most noted negro evangelists in the west, has died at the age of 64 years.

Henry Walsh, an old and trusted clerk in charge of the mailing department of the Chicago postoffice, has been arrested by postoffice inspectors, charged with robbing the mails. It is calculated that Walsh has robbed 5,000 letters during the past year.

Hon. Willard Johnson has died at his home in Fulton, N. Y., aged 80 years. He was prominent in national and state Democratic politics during and after the rebellion and served four terms in the state assembly. He made millions out of contracting work.

A daring burglary was recently committed in the Staten Island ferryhouse opposite Elizabethport. Five burglars entered the building and overpowered the agent, Joseph T. Leland, and got away with \$100,000. They then blew open the door with dynamite. They obtained \$120 and made good their escape.

The steamer Teos has arrived at Victoria, B. C., bringing news from Dawson that the train was open and the railway clear and in operation. On Jan. 29 a train wreck occurred a mile and a half from Skagway, in which John Phillips was killed and several others seriously injured.

HANNA JOINS ROCKEFELLER.

Combine Said to Be Under Way to Fight Carnegie.

Ashland, O., Feb. 6.—It has just leaked out here that M. A. Hanna & Co. are negotiating for a tract of land situated near the new breakwater at Fairport Harbor, near Painesville, with a view of building extensive iron ore docks there. Hanna & Co. already operate ore docks at Erie, Pa., and at Ashland and Cleveland, but the greatly increased business assured the coming season makes greater facilities necessary.

Fairport Harbor's natural advantages have long been commented upon, and now it seems likely they are to be developed. Rockefeller is also reported to be interested in the plan from the standpoint of the steel business. In fact, he will own part of the land inside of the Fairport breakwater and will likely work in conjunction with the Hanna company.

There is a rumor current all through this section that Rockefeller will utilize the available Fairport territory as a site for steel mills. The Hanna company would then receive the ore from upper lake ports and turn it over to the mills and would thus be the strongest competitor of Andrew Carnegie with his great harbor facilities at Conneaut.

The Rockefeller-Hanna combination would have the advantage over Carnegie in that the ore would not have to be transferred over many miles of railroad to furnaces.

A Thrilling Rescue.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—A thrilling rescue from certain death of a family of nine persons occurred last night, when Morris Hamburger, his wife and seven children were thrown or jumped from the top story window of their home at 418 North Caroline street. Policeman Klingenberg discovered the house ablaze, and when he succeeded in awaking the family escape by the stairway was cut off by the flames. He called assistance, and he and Officer Givins, by locking hands, caught each member of the family as they fell or jumped from the windows. Mr. Hamburger, who is a sound sleeper, says that when he heard the alarm, smoke and flames were pouring into the room in which he was sleeping. He aroused his wife, and together they carried the seven children from adjoining rooms to the front of the house and dropped them one by one to the officers below. It is almost a miracle that none of the family was injured. The fire was only extinguished by the firemen after the interior of the house and its contents had been practically destroyed.

The Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The two most important witnesses before the Clark investigating committee of the senate yesterday were Representatives Joseph of the Montana legislature and A. B. Cook, ex-state auditor. Mr. Joseph is one of the members in whose name Mr. Whitely claimed to have received \$5,000 for voting for Mr. Clark for the senate, and Mr. Cook had been represented by Speaker Stiff of the Montana house as having tried to induce him to vote for Mr. Clark for a money consideration. Both denied these charges. Mr. Joseph said he had never before seen the envelope in which the \$5,000 said to have been intended for him had been placed. Mr. Cook declared that he had never but once talked with Mr. Stiff concerning the contest for the United States senate and that Mr. Stiff had then brought up the subject of himself, suggesting that he might cast his vote for Mr. Clark for the senate for \$5,000, but that he (Cook) had said that he was not interested in the senatorial contest to that extent.

Native Police Shoot American.

Panama, Feb. 6.—During a band concert on the Plaza Principal native policeman attempted to arrest Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., of Boston on account of leading a dog. Joseph S. Barkley, a deputy United States marshal, conducted Bigelow to the jail, and he was brought to the searching room, where, it is alleged, the native police made an attack on Bigelow, who was entirely unarmed. Finally Policeman Angel Arismendi shot Bigelow in the chest and then fired. Bigelow was taken to the hospital and conveyed to the military hospital. At first his condition was considered very critical, but he is better. The bullet has not yet been located. Arismendi and Deputy Chief of Police Simonetti were arrested.

News From Guam.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Captain Henry, naval commander of Guam, has made the following report to the navy department, dated Agaña, Guam, Dec. 23, 1899: "I have the honor to report that the typhoid fever patients in the hospital here are doing well at present, there having been four deaths from the fever since our arrival. Captain Ingate, United States army, was placed in an operation for hemorrhoids performed under the most favorable conditions. The general health of the rest of the command is good, and work is rapidly progressing on the evaporating plant, sewage and water systems."

New York Legislature.

Albany, Feb. 6.—In the senate last night Governor Roosevelt sent in the nomination of Frederick D. Huntington and John W. Yale as managers of the Syracuse State Institute for Feeble Minded Children, which were referred to the finance committee. Senator Laroche introduced a bill which compels all railroad and steamboat companies to pay the revenue tax on all bills of lading and providing a penalty of \$50 for each failure to do so.

Movements of Warships.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Lancaster has sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo. The Dixie has sailed from San Juan for St. Thomas. The Michigan has arrived at Puerto Cabello. Commander Logan is keeping watch on American interests in Venezuela owing to reports of continuous revolutions in that country.

Mr. E. J. Phelps Is Better.

New Haven, Feb. 6.—The improvement in the condition of the Hon. E. J. Phelps, which began to be felt last week, has been continuing in a slight but very encouraging degree, and thus far no drawback has been experienced. Every succeeding day the outlook for his ultimate recovery is more assuring.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following postmasters in New York state have been appointed: Glen Park, E. H. Lord; Mount Pleasant, E. R. Bartlett.

Weather Forecast.

East northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

TURN FILIPINOS LOOSE.

This Is the Advice of Senator Caffery.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Caffery of Louisiana in a discussion of the Philippine question in the senate broke new ground in developing his position as an antipatriot. In response to an inquiry as to what in the present circumstances he would do with the Filipinos he said, with characteristic courage of conviction:

"Turn them loose as soon as we can get rid of them. That would be better for them and infinitely better for us."

Mr. Caffery's argument was mainly a discussion of the constitutional questions involved in the Philippine problem. He maintained that the constitution extends absolutely over the Philippines and that they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States as guaranteed by the constitution.

The Louisiana senator entered upon a discussion of the various phases of constitutional law involved in the general Philippine question. He quoted extensively from legal authorities in maintenance of his assertion that the Filipinos were citizens of the United States "entirely, completely, absolutely."

"They became so," he declared, "by the annexation of the Philippines by the United States and by the fact that the flag of this government floats over those islands, as that flag carries its citizenship wherever it floats."

Mr. Caffery maintained that in the Philippines there was, when our forces arrived there, a Filipino government, a "de facto government," he declared, "that has been destroyed by fire and sword, for the soldiers of the United States, unacquainted the world over in valor and military skill, have vanquished the Filipinos."

The senator maintained that whatever territory might be acquired by the United States must be governed by the limitations of the constitution. Every man living under the flag of the United States, he said, was entitled to the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and its amendments. The Filipinos, therefore, were entitled to these privileges, and it was inadvisable, that are guaranteed by the constitution to the citizens of the United States.

The Molloux Trial.

New York, Feb. 6.—Roland B. Molloux's trial for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams was resumed before Recorder Goff in part 2 of the court of general sessions yesterday. Molloux Brown, the tenth juror, had sufficiently improved in health to permit him to resume his seat in the jury box, although his physician, Dr. S. Tybarger, insisted that he was by no means strong and wished to have special precautions taken in his behalf. A soft cushion was placed in Mr. Brown's chair and a thick rug provided to wrap about his legs. The trial dragged slowly on for about two hours and then came to an abrupt end for the day on account of the illness of three persons. Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne had expected to put on the witness stand Dr. Edward Hagan, an expert in handwriting, who had been making tests of the ink used in the exhibits, and Detective Sergeant McCafferty, who worked on the case ever since Mrs. Adams' death. Dr. Hagan was summoned to Troy on account of the serious illness of his daughter, and McCafferty was confined to his bed. The case for the prosecution then was closed.

Wood Returns to Havana.

Havana, Feb. 6.—Governor General Wood and his party arrived here yesterday on board the Isabela from the tour in the eastern part of the island. The weather throughout the entire journey was excellent, and all looked much improved in health. The results of the trip Governor Wood considers will be invaluable to him and of special service to General Ruiz Rivera, secretary of agriculture and commerce, and to Colonel Black, chief of the sanitary department, who were kept busy making notes. Colonel Black says he now has a fair working idea of the needs of the island from an engineering point of view. Although he expects next summer to make a more extended tour, Governor Rivera says he has obtained exceedingly valuable information and has formed certain plans which will soon be put into operation, notably the addition to his department of a bureau of information where prospective investors in Cuban lands will be able to get information without having recourse to the speculators.

Railway Case Decided.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The United States supreme court has decided the controversy between the United States and the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad company over the land grant of that company in the state of Alabama. The court held that the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the fifth circuit had been correct in awarding the land to the railroad company so far as the road had been completed, but it remanded the case for further investigation of the award of the grant of six miles of the proposed road which had not been completed within the time required.

The Soldiers' Home Inquiry.

Buffalo, Feb. 6.—A special from Both to The Morning Express says the impression prevails that Colonel Shepard will be nominated as successor of the Soldiers and Sailors' home by the present board of managers after the investigation by the committee of the state board of charities has been finished and the report submitted to the governor. According to the special Colonel Shepard will be re-elected during March. Colonel Andrew Davidson, deputy state treasurer, is, according to the dispatch, Colonel Shepard's probable successor.

Colonel W. H. Glider Dead.

New York, Feb. 6.—Colonel William Henry Glider, a brother of Richard Watson Glider, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was widely known because of distinguished services during the war of the rebellion and from his remarkable exploit as an aviator. He made a daring journey in King William's Land in 1870 which extended over 3,250 miles, said to be the longest sledge journey ever made in the arctic regions.

Dewey in New York.

New York, Feb. 6.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived here last night from Washington. They will attend a concert for the benefit of the navy memorial at Carnegie hall tonight. Tomorrow night they will attend the Loyal Legion dinner and later go to the Emerald society ball at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. On Thursday night they will be the guests of the Loyal Legion club of Brooklyn at dinner.

TAYLORITES GIVE WAY.

Agreement to Settle Kentucky Contest Practically Effected.

CONFERENCE HELD IN LOUISVILLE.

Republicans to Revoke Order Dispersing Legislature and to Withdraw Troops—Democrats Will Not Prosecute Taylor.

Louisville, Feb. 6.—If the agreement drawn up last night at the conference of representatives of the Republican and Democratic administrations held at the Galt House in this city is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past few weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight, and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was done work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conferees separated. The Democrats gained every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Fairleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor.

The agreement provides that in order to leave no question as to the titles of William Goebel and C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor respectively the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint session validating the acts on that subject since the legislature has been prevented by troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort.

Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned. The Democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court for what has been done since the shooting of Goebel. These matters are to be held in abeyance until next Monday. The Republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately, and no filibustering or other attempt of the character is to be resorted to by the Republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the legislature.

The Democrats suggested that in view of the great crowds expected in Frankfort during the Goebel funeral ceremonies the soldiers should be withdrawn. The Republicans asked that an adequate guard be left to protect Governor Taylor and his associates.

Withdrawal of Troops.

It was finally agreed to leave to General Daniel Lindsey, one of the Republican conferees, the decision as to how many troops should be left to prevent a clash as a result at the Goebel funeral. The Republicans to begin at once the withdrawal of troops from Frankfort. It was agreed that the board of election commissioners, sitting as a court of appeals, should be held at Frankfort without molestation. The Democrats agreed that no summary action be taken on these contests and that nothing be done without due hearing of evidence and argument. The Republicans asked that some provision for a repeal or modification of the Goebel law be included in the agreement. The Democrats agreed that to two leading Republicans and to two leading Democrats should be left the matter of suggesting changes in the Goebel law believed to be wise.

How accurately the Republican conferees represent Governor Taylor or how necessary the latter's acquiescence is to the carrying out of the plans agreed upon can only be determined by the events of the next 24 hours. It is probable that the Republican policy was materially influenced by the following telegram to Taylor from Senator Deboe, dated Washington, Feb. 4:

"The unanimous sentiment here is that you are wrong in preventing the legislature from meeting and that you should suspend the disputed questions to the civil courts. Federal assistance cannot be given you on your requisition so long as the legislature is in session or can be convened. There is no doubt but it can be convened if you will permit. The Democrats intend that if any violence occurs you shall be the aggressor. You will by forcible resistance alienate all who formerly sympathized with your cause. No assistance. Answer."

Santiago Stevedores Strike.

Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 6.—The strike of the stevedores employed by the Ward line and the government, which began last Thursday, was considered trivial until yesterday, when all the day laborers in the city refused to go to work. There are no labor unions here, but several agitators have been working for months to effect an organization of the laborers in the interest of higher wages and better conditions. The stevedores demand payment for a full day even if they work only an hour, and they wish an increase from \$1.50 to \$2 a day.

Fatal Nitroglycerin Explosion.

Lima, O., Feb. 6.—The magazine of the Findlay Nitroglycerin company two miles northeast of here, containing about 1,000 quarts of the explosive, was blown up yesterday afternoon, and the country for miles around was shaken so severely that windows were broken and chimneys wrecked. Ernest Gould, an "oil well shooter" of Portland, Ind., was at the magazine and is supposed to have dropped a can of the explosive. Gould, his team and the magazine were annihilated, and only a big hole in the ground marked the scene of the explosion.

Murdered in Saloon Row.

New York, Feb. 6.—Charles Messenger, 40 years of age, was shot and instantly killed in a saloon row in Brooklyn. John Corbino, an Italian, and John Reichman began to quarrel, and the Italian drew a revolver and shot Reichman in the arm. As the Italian was about to shoot a second time Messenger stepped in to act as peacemaker and was shot through the heart.

Two Drowned in the Sound.

New York, Feb. 6.—The barges Wilson and Mary Tryon were wrecked and sunk in Huntington bay, near Huntington, Long Island, in a heavy northwest gale. The captain of the Wilson, John Finley, and his wife were drowned. Captain J. A. Cromwell, his wife and two small children of the Mary Tryon were rescued with difficulty before the boat sank.

Many Jerseities Indicted.

Trenton, Feb. 6.—The Mercer county grand jury has returned 51 indictments. It is said among them several indictments against keepers of the gambling places of which Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Shurt was made complaint first in his sermon and afterward before the grand jury.

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WAR MOVES UNCERTAIN

Reports of Buller's Advance
Not Confirmed.

ACTIVITY IN OTHER QUARTERS.

Sending of Sick From Modder River May Indicate Impending Move by Methuen—French Reported to Be Operating Around Colesberg.

London, Feb. 6.—Still there comes no word from Buller. Absolutely not one shred of official confirmation was vouchsafed yesterday of the persistent rumor that he had already crossed the Tugela river and had set his face toward Ladysmith, and, queerly enough, there has also been an absence of sensational rumors.

London itself is strangely calm considering the tremendous stake Buller is assumed to be playing for. A few people during the day hung around the war office, but no excitement was shown, and apparently no anxiety was felt. In the clubs, hotels and theaters the same conditions held true. "What's the news?" was the common inquiry. "None," was the answer. "Should hear something tomorrow, don't you think?" the first speaker would say, and the conversation would end.

As a matter of fact, all through the war the one thing that has stood out as typical of the English people has been the calm, unmovable and impassive manner with which they have received much bad and very little good news. At no time have they lost their self-control or allowed themselves to approach anything like a frenzied condition, such as has been stated in some continental journals.

Almost every one approves General Buller's policy of silence, all understanding that he may be keeping the Boers busy and at the same time preventing their paying too much attention to Ladysmith. The possibility of another repulse is already discounted here and would not cause any remarkable effect now.

All Eyes on Roberts.

All eyes are directed toward Lord Roberts and Kitchener now rather than toward Buller. They are looked upon as having the force which will be used to divert the attention of the Boers both at Ladysmith and in the Free State.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech in the house of commons yesterday, confirmed this when he stated that Lord Roberts would soon be strong enough to begin the execution of the original plan of campaign through the Free State independent of Buller and White.

General French is already in motion and has pushed forward a strong force of infantry to seize Norval's Post. According to dispatches, British forces are converging on that place from Hanover road on the De Aar and Naanynpoort line, from Naanynpoort and from Rensburg, on the line from Colesberg. General Gatacre ought to be making a conforming movement toward Burgersdorp and Beaufort Bridge. General Kelly-Kenny is between them with at least a brigade and may cut in at the back of the Boer position to help French's division to secure Norval's Post.

It is at Norval's Post that the railway from Naanynpoort and Rensburg Junction enters the Orange Free State, and this route is the one that the Boers at Colesberg must follow if they should be able to retreat.

Monson Leaves Paris.

London, Feb. 6.—It is officially announced here that Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British ambassador to France, has left Paris for the south on leave of absence. The announcement is generally regarded as important. Coming on top of the known anti-British feeling in France, it is thought the departure of the ambassador from his post at the present juncture indicates more than appears on the surface or than is contained in the official explanation.

Los Angeles Man Killed.

Beelin, Feb. 6.—Herr Schultz-Dumont, the German who was killed during the attack on Ladysmith, was not the brother of the publisher of the Cologne Gazette, but the son of a German-American, Mr. Otto Schultz-Dumont. He was born at Los Angeles, Calif., in 1867 and was summoned in 1890 by the Transvaal government to superintend the state mines.

More Troops Reach Durban.

Durban, Feb. 6.—The transport Parma, from India, has arrived and landed a battery of artillery.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here.

Lawton's Body in His Old Home.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 6.—Thousands of persons in this city, General Lawton's old home, did honor to the dead hero yesterday, but there was general disappointment because the casket could not be uncovered so that persons could see the general's face. Civil and Spanish war veterans, uniformed civic societies and state, county and city officials went to the railroad station and escorted the body to the courthouse. It was carried through the walls of humanity on a caisson drawn by four white horses driven by the soldiers who had been in the Spanish war with General Lawton. In front of the caisson marched 16 survivors of the Ninth Indiana regiment, in which General Lawton first enlisted in 1861. In the rear of the caisson were 12 veterans of the Thirtieth Indiana regiment, of which General Lawton was colonel when the war ended. At the courthouse the body lay in state from 10 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon.

Crocker and Granite Scheme.

New York, Feb. 6.—Richard Crocker has been elected the American director of the Granite Industries of Donegal, Limited. The company's quarries are in the extensive estate known as the "Roses of Donegal," in the northwest part of Ireland. Associated with Mr. Crocker on the board of directors of the company are his grace the Duke of Abercorn, who is chairman; the Hon. John Herdman, Strathmore county, Tyrone; Colonel Dickinson of Earlsfort Mansions, Dublin, and the Hon. Frederick J. Abbott of Liverpool. The company has just been incorporated with a capital stock of £100,000, which will be increased as soon as occasion warrants it.

New Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Feb. 6.—The two houses of the legislature were each in session about an hour last night and then adjourned. The senate confirmed a number of nominations, including these: County judge of Mercer county, John Rellstab; district court judge of Newark, Thomas J. Lantot; prosecutor of Burlington county, Samuel Atkinson. The house passed several bills. A number of bills were introduced in both houses.

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On The Following Dates The Distribution Will Take Place:

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January	VOLUME I. MINE OWN PEOPLE. Introduction by Henry James-Bibli.-Nancy Book.-The Red-capped of Inver- -Nag-Gul-Mu-mu.-The Making of the Mavor -At the End of the Passage.-The Incarna- -tion of Kishona Ma-vancy.-The Man Who Was -On Greenhow Hill.
29	
30	
31	VOLUME II. Plain Tales From The Hills. THIRTY-NINE STORIES.
February	
1	
2	VOLUME III. The Light That Failed.
3	
5	VOLUME IV. SOLDIERS THREE. The God From the Machine.-Private Lea- -royd's Story.-The Big Drunk Draft.-The Soldier -Mudloon.-With the Main Guard.-In the water -of a Private.-Black Jack.-Only a Sub- -altern. Private sold from the first edition of 1898, which now sells at \$95.00 a copy.
6	
7	VOLUME V. THE PHANTOM RICKSHAW. My Own Time Ghost Story.-The Strange Rick- -shaw of Horro-hi-Jules.-The Man Who Would Be -King.
8	
9	VOLUME VI. STORY OF THE GADSBYS. Poor Dear Mama.-The World Without.-The -cents of Redar.-With Any 2 mazes rent.-The -tarden of Eden.-Fat ma.-The Valley or the -bad war.-The Swelling of Jo dan.
10	
12	VOLUME VII. THE COURTING OF DIVAN SHAD. A Conference of the Powers.-City of Dread -ful Night. The first Indian edition is held at \$27.50 a copy.
13	
14	VOLUME VIII. IN BLACK AND WHITE. Dedication.-Introduction.-Dry Wara Yow -Doe.-The Judgment of Durgara.-At Howi -Thana-Hemmi.-At Twenty Two.-At Flood -Time.-The sending of Dana Da.-On the City -Wall. The first Indian edition is now held at \$27.50 a copy.
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17	
19	VOLUME X. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Baa, Baa, Ill of Sheep.-His Majesty, the -King.-The Drums of the Fire and Air.-With- -out Benefit of Clorgy. The first Indian edition now held at \$27.50 a copy.
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21	VOLUME XI. AMERICAN WAYS. SIXTEEN CHAPTERS.
22	
23	VOLUME XII. Letters Of Marque. Nineteen Letters. Smith Administration, 18 Chapters. The first Indian edition of 1891 is now sold for \$50 a copy.
24	
25	VOLUME XIII. LETTERS FROM THE EAST.
26	
27	VOLUME XIV. DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES. Including THE VAMPIRE and THE RE-LEGENDAL. THE THREE CAPTAINS.
28	
March	VOLUME XV. BARRACK ROOM BALLADS. Including DANNY DRETTOR and MANDALAY.

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CROOKED RAILROADS.

As Described by Two Champion Liars Who Met by Accident.

Uncle Ebe Bingham came up from Hickory Corners a few days ago, and I do believe that he is the biggest liar that ever struck Chicago. Perhaps that statement is a little rash, but, at any rate, Uncle Ebe displays a great quantity of country grocery store training.

I was coming up from Springfield yesterday on the Illinois Central road, and when the train stopped at Hickory Corners Ebe took a seat which was partly occupied by a drummer and directly in front of me.

Ebe kept quiet as long as he could, and then, turning to the traveling man, remarked:

"Purty crooked road, this."

"Yes," answered the drummer "but I've ridden on roads more crooked than this."

"So hur I," said Ebe. "Rid on roads so crooked that at times the passengers could shake hands with the engineer."

At this the drummer gazed wonderingly at Uncle Ebe, who assumed a superior manner, which evidently nettled the man of grips. Finally the latter spoke:

"That's nothing. Why, I remember one night we were coming up through the mountains on the Pennsylvania line when a porter, who was making his first trip on the road, came running from the rear coach yelling frantically for the conductor to put on more steam. He declared that there was another train right behind us and that a rear end collision was about to occur. Her headlight is only a few feet behind us," screamed the terrified porter.

"Oh, go back to your coach," said the conductor calmly, "that's our own engine."

Ebe winced.

"Sure that wasn't the moon the porter saw?" he asked of the drummer. Then, without waiting for an answer and with a mischievous afterthought, he related the following:

"Just so. That was a purty crooked road, but it was way back in the sixties that I rode on the crookedest got darned road in the country. Yes, it was in the fall of '62 that Bill Holcomb and me went out west."

"Then was the days that trains used to make speech, so sich thing as crawling along at 60 miles an hour. Never less'n 100 then days."

"Wall, anyway, we were crossin the Rocky mountains one night. Dark? Why, it wuz so dark that they had to put a double row of lights in the coach before we could see."

"Bill and me wuz sitting up purty late playing leards in the sleeper. Finally Bill says he guessed he'd go to bed, and that wuz the last time I saw him alive."

"I walked up into the smoker and hadn't no more'n got sot down when an awful crash came. I was knocked clear into the front end of the car. Winder glass rained all around me, and I cud hear the cries of the injured."

"Thinkin of Bill, I picked my way back among the broken timbers to the sleeper. Ye might think I'm a liar, but I'll be gol darned if our own engine wasn't stuckin half way through the coach. Poor Bill had been struck by the cowcatcher and lay dead on the floor."

"Everybody said that the curve which we were going around at the time the accident happened wuz too short, but I never could understand sich things."—Chicago Democrat.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISTAKE.

Many Ways In Which He Found the Barometer a Disappointment.

One day some years ago Li Hung Chang was making a journey from Tientsin to Shanghai on a steamer of his Chinese Mutual company. Being of an inquiring disposition, he asked many questions about the machinery and the furnishings of the ship. What interested him most was the barometer, and Captain Baker explained it with great care and described the minutest details.

Several months after, when Captain Baker arrived at Tientsin at the end of a voyage, he was informed at the steamship office that Earl Li wanted to see him at the viceroy's mansion. The captain, judging from the experience of other men, expected to receive a reward for faithful service and, dressing himself with care, took a rickshaw for the residence of the greatest man in China. Upon arrival he was shown into the reception room, and pretty soon Li Hung Chang made his appearance, followed by a servant carrying a handsomely mounted mahogany box. He put it on the table, opened it and took out a beautiful barometer, which had just arrived from Paris. After Captain Baker had admired the mechanism of the instrument Earl Li turned to him and said:

"Now I want you to show me how you foretell events with this thing."

"You cannot foretell events with a barometer," said Captain Barker in surprise.

"You told me you could," retorted Earl Li.

"I never did anything of the kind," exclaimed the astonished seaman. "I told you that by comparing the changes in the temperature and direction of the wind with the movements of this instrument we could anticipate a storm, but I did not say anything about foretelling events, because that is impossible."

The viceroy stared at the sailor with astonishment and exclaimed:

"You are an ignorant, incompetent fellow. Don't you know that the weather is the most uncertain thing in the world? Other events are governed by laws and arbitrary conditions, from which the weather is entirely free, and anybody who can find out what the weather is going to be ought to be able to foretell ordinary events."

Then, with a contemptuous motion, he dismissed Captain Baker from his presence and never spoke to him again.—Philadelphia Post.

Convicted Himself.

Faddy—So Mrs. Cutter, who was charged with murdering her husband, is acquitted.

Diddy—Yes. It came out in the trial that Cutter upon his own statement was a lady killer, and it was thought that perhaps Mrs. Cutter did the deed in self defense.—Boston Transcript.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Two, or five cents a bottle.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

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I do not believe there is a case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any stomach trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my DYSPEPSIA CURE.

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Sold by Globe Grocery Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

Introduction

The readers of this paper need no introduction to the Frank Jones Brewing Co. or its products: when the statement is made by this reliable house that their

Victor Bottled Ale

is second to none in existence and they are ready to stand behind the assertion, further proof of quality is not necessary.

Are you satisfied that 40 years of successful business means anything? If so send your next order to

Frank Jones Brewing Co., Portsmouth, N. H.

or New-Jersey Bottling Co., Newfields, N. H.

and make assurance doubly sure. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Put up in 12 pints, 60's 12 quarts.

P. S.—Remember the brand "VICTOR"

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A GREAT POKER GAME

IT MIGHT HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT AN INTERNATIONAL ROW.

The Victim Was the Samoan King Malietoa and the Victim an American Naval Officer—The Jack Pot That Caused the Trouble.

"There was a stiff game of poker played by a paymaster in the navy with King Malietoa several years ago. I guess this was about the healthiest game ever indulged in by a foreigner. Malietoa had heard of the great games played by Kalkaua, king of Hawaii, and the Samoan thought he'd like to take a little brush on this line. Well, Malietoa's opportunity to test his belief came one day when an American man-of-war—never mind which one—sailed into the harbor at Apia. His determination to take the thirty-second degree in the mysteries of the great American game was satisfied to the full extent. Among the officers aboard the man-of-war was a paymaster, a lieutenant and an assistant engineer, who had burned the midnight lamp studying poker at Annapolis and had prosecuted the study in season and out of season ever since they left that place. In a word, they were all three just about as smooth poker players as you could find in a month's travel.

"There was a trader among the white residents of Apia who was known to come to the front with a pretty stiff game, and Malietoa soon arranged through him a game with the officers. By invitation and appointment the king and his friends met the officers in the private parlors of a European, and before the evening was half gone Malietoa requested that the limit, a small one, be taken off. The old codger had won several pretty fair jack pots and felt his importance and ability to limit the game. The whole crowd of the king, the trader and the assistant engineer had almost phenomenal luck, winning jack pot after jack pot. The more he won the more reckless he became, and when something was said about closing down he entered a large and emphatic protest. The game proceeded, and the healthiest jack pot of the night was on the table.

"Several hands had been dealt around without any one having expressed his ability to open the pot, when the king, with a look of surprise and a smile of pleasure and triumph combined, announced that he would open it \$20 worth. Every player staid. The paymaster drew three cards, the lieutenant the same number, the assistant engineer took two and the trader one. Malietoa showed his blood by standing out and putting \$10 more into the pot. The paymaster saw this and raised him \$25, while the others staid. Then the king raised again, and the paymaster thereupon raised \$25 more. It was becoming too interesting for the other players, and they dropped out. After the king's last raise the paymaster hesitated a moment, but his cigar to one side and shoved \$50 to the middle of the mahogany.

"The king put up the equivalent in Chilean silver dollars, the currency of the islands, and, drawing a small sack from his pocket, emptied its contents before him and excitedly placed in the pot the funds of the royal treasury of Samoa, amounting to \$79 in silver. The paymaster's face grew serious, and he looked at his royal opponent in a hesitating, puzzled sort of way. Could this be a Samoan Ah Sin he had run against? Had this kingly copper colored son of a gun learned the art of poker playing from visiting sailors years before and had he been playing possum all the evening? Having six or seven months' pay in his inside pocket, the paymaster decided to chance some of it in finding out.

"After a few moments of indecision he drew \$79 in gold and silver from his pocket and added it to the pot, which now covered the table. Malietoa gave a gasp and called for a glass of lava to steady his nerves. This he gulped down and announced that he was out of funds, requesting at the same time that the paymaster take his word for \$500, but there was nary a take, the paymaster only smiling and looking fixedly at the pot. Then the excited monarch offered to put up the island of Manono, one of the finest in the Samoan group, against the \$500. To this the paymaster consented, and a transfer deed of the property, duly signed, attested by the trader, who was a notary public, was witnessed by the other two officers, was put in the pot. Then the king called the paymaster, who slowly laid down four aces and a five spot.

"With a look of horror and a Samoan wail of despair, his majesty exposed to view three kings, an eight spot and a deuce. Then he fell off his chair in a faint, the excitement having been too much for his nerves. Kava in copious quantities brought him around sufficiently to enable his removal to his own castle. The paymaster shoveled his money into a sack and placed it in the trader's iron safe, but the deed for the island he carefully placed in his pocket.

"Next morning the details of the big poker game were known to nearly every inhabitant of the place, and the German and English consuls sent official communications to the American consul protesting in most emphatic terms against the action of the king in disposing of the island of Manono to an American or to any one else, and warning the consul that unless the paymaster returned the deed for the island to the king at once they would direct the attention of their respective governments to the case.

"Here was a pretty state of affairs. The officer had, no doubt, won the island fairly, and the king's action was binding, but in the tension in which Samoan affairs were at that time the German and English governments would only too willingly have taken advantage of the circumstances as an excuse for international complications, ending ultimately in a disastrous way to American interests.

"The facts were fully explained to the paymaster, and on the promise of Malietoa that he would give the officer a number of fine mats and other Samoan articles of value the deed was returned to the king and destroyed. The mutual consent of the consuls and others interested in the affair was hushed up in every way and was thus allowed to die out. Malietoa took an oath that he would never again play poker."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EUGENE FIELD AND TABOR.

How the Humorist Made Life a Burden For the Millionaire.

"Up to middle age the late Senator Tabor's life was one of great hardship," said a former resident of the Silver State, "and when he suddenly became fabulously rich he plunged into luxuries like a starving man wading into a banquet. One of his early frocks was the purchase of several magnificent lace nightgowns which cost \$100 apiece and which he kept locked up in a safe during the day. Eugene Field was editor of the Denver Tribune at the time, and those lace nightgowns made him simply hysterical. He wrote column upon column about them, describing the garments in detail, with numerous diagrams depicting sections fore and aft. The diagrams were hideous affairs, which Field carved out himself with a penknife on the back of old wood type. He used to describe how Tabor would forget the combination of the safe and sit up, shivering and naked, half the night trying to remember the right figures.

"Altogether he kept Denver in a roar for weeks and made Tabor so wild that one day he rushed into his office, snatched the unfortunate nightgowns out of their compartment and tore them to threads. 'There, now!' he exclaimed, wiping his forehead and kicking the tattered fragments into a corner. 'I hope that fool will be satisfied. I'll be hanged if I ain't going to get a gunny sack,' he continued, 'cut some holes in the end for my head and arms, and then sleep in for the rest of my life!'

"When Tabor was appointed to the senate to fill an unexpired term of exactly 29 days, Field broke loose again and had all kinds of fun with the old man. He declared that Tabor opposed the tariff bill on the ground that it encouraged lawlessness in the west. 'I don't know this tariff bill,' he reported the senator as saying in a speech, 'but we have entirely too many of 'em out where I live. There's the Wild Bill and the Doc Bill and Billy the Kid—all no good. If you let Tariff Bill have everything to do with the custom house he is liable to steal the Atlantic ocean.' Many of the honest frontier folk took those flights of fancy seriously, and drove Tabor nearly distracted by long letters of remonstrance, urging him to read up and get posted, so as not to disgrace the state.

"At the expiration of the senator's brief term he circulated an autograph album among his fellow members, and the incident tickled Field immensely. He gave what purported to be a copy of the 'sentiments' inscribed in the volume by the different statesmen—such things as 'When this you see, remember me, Roscoe Conkling,' and 'Sure as the moss grows 'round a stump you are my darling sugar lump—I mean chump—George F. Hoar,' and similar nonsense, all of which maddened his victim.

"I think Eugene Field was the only man Tabor never forgave, for in spite of his smart, frolicking exterior, the miser magnate was as tender hearted as a cat. He was really full of sterling qualities, and in his proper sphere he would have been anything but grotesque. One thing is sure—if every fellow he helped in secret would have joined his funeral procession he would have gone to his grave like an emperor of old."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

To Crisp Lettuce Leaves.

Do you know how to crisp lettuce leaves? A most simple process, but one rarely adopted judging by the wilted stuff we generally see served. A gentleman of the old school was my teacher, and while yet a mere maid I was promoted to the proud dignity of crisping the lettuce.

First carefully separate the leaves from the stalk, discarding discolored and imperfect ones and leaving untouched the light hearts; lay them all in cool, clear water for awhile, all morning if you choose, then over a couple of times before serving, wash one by one and lay in a wire basket if you have one, if not, a clean, soft towel will answer; rather the ends and sides loosely in your hand and lightly shake the lettuce; then put the leaves in a colander, which you set in the refrigerator, but not on the ice. Leave, until needed, when you will find the lettuce deliciously cool and crisp enough to crack. Never cut the leaves. If very large, divide with the fingers into smaller pieces.—What to Eat.

Vastly Different.

As will be seen, it makes a great difference how one uses the muscular resources at one's command.

A member of an athletic club, after swimming the length of the large tank in the basement of the institution, came out puffing and blowing, apparently exhausted.

You don't manage your breathing right," said the swimming instructor. "I ought not to tire you so. As to the upper part of your body, including your arms, you use exactly the same muscles, and in very much the same way, in swimming as in sawing wood."

"No, sir!" gasped the swimmer. "When it comes to sawing wood, I use the muscles of some other man."—Youth's Companion.

The Point of View.

The Descendant of the Pilgrims—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower. The Anglomaniac—That is nothing to be proud of, my good fellow. Just think what a dooce of a time it is since they were English. Now, my people came over only a hundred years ago.—New York Journal.

His Redeeming Point.

Mrs. Cadger—They tell me, Henrietta, that your husband is unkind to you.

Mrs. Howes—Yes, John is not very gentle in his manners. I must admit, but there is one thing I will say for him, he never kicks up a rug or crumens a tidy.—Boston Transcript.

Knew When to Quit.

"I suppose you made your money through your holdings in stock," said "Wally," the financier, "they have something to do with it, but the really important considerations weren't my holdings so much as my lot goings."—Washington Star.

A Sudden Start.

"You used to go to school with Coppens the new millionaire, didn't you?" "I did. Fact is, I gave him his first start in life."

"How?"

"With a bent pin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reverse Effect.

"So they finally froze Johnson onto the company, did they?"

"Yes, I know. Saw a hotter man in all my life."—Indianapolis Journal.

ANTIQUITY OF GUNPOWDER.

It Was Known in Europe as Early as the Year 230.

We have evidence necessary to convict our judgment that gunpowder must have been known to European adventures long before we had any authentic record of it having been put to use in Europe. As early as the year 230 it is said that the Emperor Caligula had war machines which imitated thunder and lightning and threw stones from their mouths. It is probable that gunpowder was originally used by the Chinese, not for hurling projectiles, but to produce a great noise and spattering and smoke for the purpose of frightening rather than of injuring an enemy, the same as they are now known to employ masks and dragons.

The original gunpowder mixtures were very crude indeed, being saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur, or bitumen, mixed in varying proportions.

The idea of employing gunpowder as a propelling agent for projectiles probably originated from the use of the material in rockets for the purpose of projecting the substance itself, coupled with the expedient of placing the rockets in a stone mortar or bronze pipe to give them direction.

The first projectiles other than rockets were of stone, cast iron projectiles not having been invented until about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Mohammed II, in the siege of Constantinople, employed large bronze cannon for throwing balls of stone to breach the walls of that city. There is at Woolwich arsenal, in England, a bronze cannon which was used by Mohammed II at that siege. The gun is made in two parts, screwed together. The powder chamber is much smaller than the bore of the gun proper, carrying the projectile, in order to provide sufficient thickness of wall to withstand the high initial pressure of an explosive probably used in the form of fine powder.

Roger Bacon, who died in the year 1284, has often been considered as the original inventor of gunpowder. While he may have been an independent inventor of that material, he certainly was not the first to produce it.

Gunpowder, as originally made, consisted of a fine powder, being a simple mechanical mixture of its separate ingredients, probably saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur. The idea of making powder in cakes, and then breaking the cakes into grains probably originated from the mixture of bitumen with gunpowder or from moistening and ramming hard to slow its combustion and better adapt the material for use in rockets. We have, however, no account of methodical granulation of gunpowder until 1525 in France.—Hiram Maxim in Anglo-American Magazine.

A GREAT TREE.

Largest in the Country Outside of the California Monstrosities.

Cook county has a tree almost within the limits of Chicago that is trying in a modest way to keep pace with the city in growth. It rears its majestic height in a field on the farm of Charles Lutz, 2 1/2 miles west of Gross Pointe.

It is the biggest known tree in the United States, the great sequoias of California alone being excepted. Three feet from the ground its girth is 41 feet; the diameter is 13 feet 6 inches. The height is 130 feet.

Yet this marvel, which hundreds of years ago may have been worshipping a savage race, has gone on year by year producing its foliage and in the order of nature casting it off, all unnoticed by Chicago. About its only admirer has been the owner, Charles Lutz. He guards it as jealously as he does his own children.

Aside from the great height and girth of the trunk is a remarkable hollow or room at its foot. This hollow is 26 feet in circumference, 8 1/2 feet in diameter and 20 feet in height. A natural doorway 9 feet high and 4 feet wide is at the broadest part. A horse and its rider can easily pass through to the interior. Three horses can easily be sheltered inside the mammoth trunk. The hollow is big enough to permit a dining table to be spread in its bounds, and there is room enough to spare for chairs, about the table.

The height to the first limb is 70 feet. A man of average size must take 24 paces to complete the circuit of the big trunk.

A competent authority on forestry has estimated that the tree, which, by the way, is of the cottonwood family, is no less than 600 years old. In the days of King John and Magna Charta this tree was flourishing. When Columbus discovered America, it was as large as its companions in the forest. It is known that even half a century ago it was as big and majestic as it is today.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Malaria and Mosquitoes.

It is well known that malaria is generated in swampy places. Such places are notoriously the haunts of mosquitoes. The spot of evil omen may be a puddle under the bedroom window or a mile of swamp a mile away. When the germs, introduced there, have made their way into the human blood, they find there all they require for their subsistence and a nursery favorable for reproduction. The various stages of their life history are found to be synchronous with the various stages of ague and fever on the part of the patient, and it is highly probable that the various types of malarial disease may yet be traced to different species of parasite, each demanding its special variety of mosquito.—Nineteenth Century.

Pulling Strength.

An effort has been made to determine the pulling strength of elephants, horses and men. Attached to a dynamometer Barnum & Bailey's largest elephant registered a pull of 2 1/2 tons on the second trial, but a smaller and more active elephant gave a record of 5 1/2 tons—whether as the result of a steady pull or a sudden jerk appears to be uncertain. A pair of powerful horses registered a ton and a fifth, while it required the strength of 83 men to equal the pull of the smaller elephant.

Not In a Trifling Mood.

Mrs. Tilford (of Sarasota)—It must have taken Daniel Webster a long time to compile the dictionary; don't you think so?

Tilford—Daniel? You mean Noah, don't you?

Mrs. Tilford (tortly)—Now don't be silly. Noah built the ark.—Brooklyn Life.

Matter of Digestion.

"Oh, that I had the wings of a bird!" she sighed with infinite sadness.

For dinner she had eaten pork chops, pickled oysters and ice cream.

Was it, then, that she needed the glizzard rather than the wings of a bird, in order that she might be happy?—Detroit Journal.

Solace in Misery.

Miss Ethel—Music always makes me feel sad. Doesn't it you, Mr. Stude?

Mr. Stude—Yes, but I like it. It's awfully jolly to feel sad, don't you know.—Brooklyn Life.

A CLEVER RUSE.

The Auctioneer Was Quick Witted and Finally Made a Sale.

An auctioneer on East Washington street—one of those redoubtable individuals commonly termed "licks"—was the cause of a farcical scene recently that would have done credit to a burlesque show. He had been talking industriously for a long time to a crowd of interested but enthusiastic listeners.

The affable auctioneer conscientiously went through his repertory from beginning to end, but somehow the crowd did not "warm up" to him—to quote his own language. Finally, with a dark look that bordered on despair, he grabbed up a well known pasted hatbox containing about 50 spoils of silk thread of different colors. With the grace of a conjurer he extracted five or six spoils, and, arraying them in a tempting semicircle on the counter, announced that they were "to go at any price."

But the audience, while admitting with nods of approval that they were good spoils of thread, displayed no marked inclination to become excited over them. Not a bid was offered.

"I'll sell 'em for 10 cents," suggested the auctioneer timidly. It was plain from the tone of his voice that he was losing faith in himself and in all the world. There were no takers. The man of the red flag added three more spoils to the semicircle. "All for 10 cents," he declared. But thread stock was far below par. The auctioneer caught up all the spoils from the counter and flung them into the box with an impressive gesture. The light of inspiration flashed from his eyes.

"The whole blamed box for 10 cents," he cried.

"I'll take it," was the prompt response, and a little man in a washed out overcoat and wearing of red chin whiskers stepped out from the crowd with a dirty 10 cent piece in his upraised hand. The auctioneer clutched the money feverishly, and, turning the box upside down so that all the spoils dropped into a basket on the counter, he handed the worthless piece of ancient pasteboard to the anxious customer. A roar of bilious laughter rose from the crowd that was heard throughout that neighborhood.

"I don't want your blamed old box!" waited the unfortunate purchaser.

"You said you'd take it," replied the auctioneer. "I'll leave it to the crowd—didn't he?"

"Yes," came in a strong chorus from the delighted audience.

"I bought the spoils!"

"No, you didn't!" "You bought the box!" "I'll leave it to the crowd—didn't he?"

"Yes!" came the answer again, stronger than ever. The red whiskered man stalked indignantly from the place with the box under his arm.

"What you going to do with it?" yelled the crowd.

"That's what!" cried the speculator as he held the pasteboard box in both hands, football fashion, and kicked it vigorously into the middle of Washington street.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Bulldog.

To the uninitiated an affection for a bulldog seems a perversion of taste, for the bulldog is not symmetrical in his graceful and sometimes appears to lack intelligence. About his intelligence, however, there is more than one opinion. About his affection and his loyalty there can be no doubt whatever. His affection knows neither hesitation, wavering or change, and he is loyal to the death. Then, again, he is a rascal. He is not noisy, he is not nervous, and he is not given to demonstration. He fills the requirements that Emerson formulated as to perfect companionship. He does not need to speak to show his sympathy. He can tell you what he wishes to say with his little eyes, and he can be eloquent with the vaggings of his stumpy tail.

This kind of a companion is not such as commands himself to all persons, for there are those in the world who like snugglers and consider the impending small talk of the drawing room the highest and most pleasurable expression of human wit. For such as these the bulldog is not likely to have the greatest attractions. Just such have a frolicsome dog or a kitten that will chase its tail. But the bulldog is a good companion for a quiet man of a thoughtful and philosophic cast of mind. The bulldog will not disturb his musings, the bulldog will not say the wrong thing at a time when silence is precious, for the bulldog rarely speaks. When he does, he is short, though not sharp, in his communications and very much to the purpose.—Criterion.

The Teletile Eerie.

"No matter how self possessed a man may appear on the surface," said a close observer, "there are certain involuntary movements by which he will always betray himself to minute scrutiny. To illustrate the point, here's a neat little parlor trick in mind reading:

Seat yourself directly in front of your subject and tell him to hook his finger tips together before his chest and pull as hard as he can, at the same time thinking intently of some letter of the alphabet. Then look fixedly at his right eye and repeat the letters aloud, beginning with A. When you come to the one he is thinking about, a swift, indescribable change will flash across the pupil. It is purely unconscious and involuntary, and no human being able to prevent it. The purpose of the finger tip pulling is merely to distract his thoughts and keep him from baffling you by concentration of will. Try it some time."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Bringing Up the Average.

Old Rufus Gogbink, a slow, deliberate sort of man, dropped in one day in a casual sort of way to see his friend, Stephen Nobbler. It was the first time he had been in to see Stephen in 43 years.

"Um—! You don't come in very often," said Mr. Nobbler.

"No," said Mr. Gogbink.

But he again the very next day.

"I'm in 'em coming in pretty often now, Rufus," said Mr. Nobbler.

"Ya-as," said Mr. Gogbink. "I'm sort of bringing up the average."—New York Sun.

Matter of Digestion.

"Oh, that I had the wings of a bird!" she sighed with infinite sadness.

For dinner she had eaten pork chops, pickled oysters and ice cream.

Was it, then, that she needed the glizzard rather than the wings of a bird, in order that she might be happy?—Detroit Journal.

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Miss Ethel—Music always makes me feel sad. Doesn't it you, Mr. Stude?

Mr. Stude—Yes, but I like it. It's awfully jolly to feel sad, don't you know.—Brooklyn Life.

TRICK OF THE TICKET SELLERS.

How Circus Patrons Sometimes Are Cheated Out of Their Money.

"Short changing" or "thimflaming," is practiced by an unscrupulous class of ticket sellers. The opportunities that the business offers being greater than that of any other I know of. Everything is bustle and confusion, a man loses his head, doesn't think to count his change and becomes an easy victim, when under odd circumstances he'd detect the fraud. I'll attempt to describe to you one of the commonest tricks of "thimflaming" on an extensive scale. A man approaches the booth, hunts in his pocket for change and finally pulls out a \$10 bill. The ticket seller takes the preliminary performance in at a glance and knows to a dead moral certainty that the man hasn't anything smaller. He looks at the bill a moment, then sizes up his cash, as if in doubt. Then suddenly he turns to his victim and says:

"Is this the smallest you've got?"

The man tells him that it is. All of this has consumed but a fraction of a minute, you'd say, but in fact it has given the sharper a chance to fold the bill in such a way that none of the figures are visible, and there is nothing to indicate what its denomination is. The bill is passed deftly from the right to the left hand, in the palm of which is concealed a \$1 bill folded in precisely the same manner. It is the work of only a second to substitute one for the other, the ticket seller apologizing all the while for his inability to make the change, and the victim walks off unsuspectingly with \$1 where he had \$10, and the chances are that he doesn't discover his mistake until some moments later. And then he fails to get satisfaction, for, of course, the short change artist denies the fraud emphatically.

The ordinary way of handing a man short change in silver is beautifully simple. Say, for instance, a man buys two 50 cent tickets and tenders a \$5 bill. Three dollars and a half in small change is placed in his hand hurriedly, and he walks off without counting it. Usually he finds out that he's 50 cents shy, but it is too late to make a kick. The short change man knows who to "thimflame" and who to treat squarely. He sizes up his man at a glance and can come pretty near telling whether he'll count his money or not before leaving. That's where his knowledge of human nature comes into play.

"Ticket selling is a profitable employment outside of any illegitimate gains. A man can always count on finding his cash \$5 to \$8 'over' at the end of the day. The per cent of people who get excited in the confusion of the moment and leave their change on the counter is always great. This overplus goes to the seller, and the economically inclined showman doesn't have to touch his salary during the month."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

Conscious Movement May Exist Even In the Mineral Kingdom.

How far down in the scale of being goes the power of conscious movement which we are accustomed to associate with animal life alone? Mr. Arthur Smith, in some researches which he has lately made into the brain power of plants, thinks he has found indications of it in the vegetable world also.

It is well known that plants like the daisy, which shut at night, close also during an eclipse, which looks as if their movement was not periodical, but dependent on the will. And Mr. Arthur Smith gives us the story of a gooseberry bush which, when deprived of a sheltering garden wall, threw out a branch which made its way to a thick foliaged tree more than a yard off, although in doing so it had to climb over a barrier of bricks.

It is also to be noted that chloroform and other anaesthetics have precisely the same effect upon carnivorous and other sensitive plants apparently endowed with the power of voluntary movement that they have upon the animal organization. In the lettuce the lettuce does not remove itself from the clink of the grinder who is going to cut it, it may be argued that it is merely because it cannot move quickly enough.

But does not something of the same sort occur in the mineral world also? Lord Kelvin has shown that metallic wires which have lost their elasticity from continuous strain will regain it if left for two or three weeks in a state of repose. And what is the mysterious force which compels certain solutions to pass from the liquid to that crystalline state which presents so many analogies with that of vegetable life? Thus there may be reason for thinking that life in some shape or another extends through the whole of nature and that even inorganic bodies may prove to be, as August Comte, following therein the Neoplatonist, thought possible, "susceptible of will and feeling."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Saints' Children's Names.

A very proper book on "Hebrew Proper Names," by Professor Gray of Mansfield College, Oxford, shows that the Old Testament saints did not call their children after themselves. The son of Abraham was Isaac, not Abraham, Jr., or even Ben Abraham. David had a son with David as a consonant, but not called David. It is rather singular that from Jacob the son of Isaac to Jacob (James) the follower of Jesus there is no second of the name. Soon after the time of Malachi we find parents giving their names to their own children, and in New Testament times it was quite common.—Interior.

Bismarck and Capriati.

One of the most interesting things about General Capriati was his resemblance to Prince Bismarck. The personal likeness between the two chancellors was so remarkable that they might easily have passed for brothers. Both had the same massive jaw, heavy grey moustache and bushy eyebrows, thick neck, square head and general air of blood and iron. An Anak to an Anak succeeded Capriati was as broad and as tall as his predecessor.

Insulin of Joy.

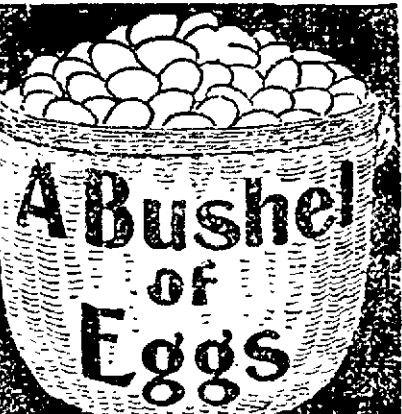
"Did your daughter marry happily, Mrs. Dasher-Brown?"

"Well, we think so. Her husband's people gave her two barrels of cut glass."

—Detroit Free Press.

"Our mean lifetime," writes Dr. Alt haus in 'The Lancet,' "is at present about 60 years, but the complete cycle of physiological life, to which we ought all to aspire, is 100."

Manitoba traces its origin from Manitou, the Indian appellation of "The Great Spirit."



A Bushel of Eggs

In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash.

Sheridan's CONDITION POWDER

It helps the older hens, makes them lay more, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send you package 25 cents five, \$1. 2-lb. can, \$1.25 six, \$2.25. Ex. incl. Sample request free. T. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

THE FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Have just completed a new system for bottling the

OLD INDIA PALE ALE

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this ale. Many people who are water-drinkers find that taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. A tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is as food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

It is put up in cases of two dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.

NEWFIELDS, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

New York, West and South, 10.00 a. m., 5.30 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 1.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00 p. m.
All points East, 7.30 a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 7.30, 11.30 a. m., 3.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 10.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.30 p. m.
Concord and way stations, 10.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.
Manchester and way stations, 11.00 a. m., 3.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Rochester, 8.30, 11.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.
White Mountains, 7.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 6.30 p. m.
Dover, 7.30, 11.30 a. m., 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Newcastle, 9.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m.
Newington, 9.30 a. m.
Kittery and York, 5.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.
Ellot, 11.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Sundays, 11.00 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Boston, West and South, 7.45, 10.55 a. m., 4.55, 6.50 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10.25 a. m., 1.10, 6.5 p. m.
All points East, 9.25 a. m., 1.50, 7.00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 9.25 a. m., 1.50, 7.00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 8.25, 9.35 a. m., 12.20, 3.45, 6.40 p. m.
Manchester and way stations, 8.30, 12.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 8.25 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Manchester, 9.25, 10.35 a. m., 5.00 p. m.
White Mountains, 8.00, 9.25, 10.25 a. m., 1.50, 4.55, 7.40 p. m.
Dover, 9.25 a. m., 1.10, 5.55, 7.00 p. m.
Newcastle, 10.30 a. m., 4.10 p. m.
Kittery and York, 10.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m.
Ellot, 9.25 a. m., 6.30 p. m.
Sundays, 4.00 p. m.

Register's mail closes one-half hour earlier than ordinary mail.

OFFICE HOURS: Week-days, 7.30 a. m. to 3.00 p. m. Sundays, 12.00 m. to 1.00 p. m.
JOHN H. BARTLETT, P. M.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$400,000

OFFICERS:

President, FRANK JONES;
Vice President, JOHN W. SANBORN
Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;
Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY
Treasurer, JUSTIN V. HANBROOM;
Resolutions Committee, FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, ALBERT WALLACE and E. B. WINCHESTER.

GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Ferry yard—8.00, 8.30, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 11.45 p. m. 1.45, 2.45, 3.00, 4.00, 4.45, 5.15, 7.50 a. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7.50, 8.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.30, 12.40 p. m. Holidays, 4.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.)

Leave Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 11.45 p. m. 1.45, 2.45, 3.00, 4.00, 4.45, 5.15, 7.50 a. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7.50, 8.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.30, 12.40 p. m. Holidays, 4.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 12.45 p. m.)

From May until October.

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From May until October.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement, Oct. 2, 1899.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston, 3.50, 7.30, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.25 p. m. Sundays, 2.50, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland, 9.55, 10.15 a. m., 2.45, 8.50, 9.29 p. m. Sundays, 10.45 a. m., 8.55, p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland, 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, a. m.

For North Conway, 9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth, 4.50, 9.45, 9.55' a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.35 p. m.

For Rochester, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover, 4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, 10.48 a. m., 8.57 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston, 7.50, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00 p. m.

Leave Portland, 2.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.

